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FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

No. IV.

VINDICATION OF Mr. JEFFERSON.

Continued from the Gazette of the 13th ult..

A DISREGARD for the public credit, or to uſe terms more correſpondent with the idea of the writer, a deſire to extirpate it, is the remaining article, in the liſt of charges which have been brought forward by the American againſt Mr. Jefferſon. In the notice I firſt took of theſe allegations, this had eſcaped me. It ſhall however now receive the attention to which it is entitled.

To ſupport this charge, a paragraph ſtated to be an extract from one of his letters to the former Congreſs, containing ſome communication relative to a propoſed transfer of the French debt, to a company of Dutch merchants, has been ſubmitted to the public view. Upon this ſingle document it has been reſted, and upon this of courſe muſt the demonſtration depend.

The extract in queſtion has been repreſented to be as follows. "If there is a danger of the public payments not being punctual, I ſubmit whether it may not be better that the diſcontents which would then ariſe, ſhould be transferred from a court of whoſe good offices we have ſo much need, to the breaſts of a private company." By this Mr. Jefferſon is exhibited, if not as the author of this propoſition, yet as ſubmitting it ſingly* to their conſideration, and preſſing its adoption by Congreſs. And from the manner of the publication, and his comments on it, the honor and credit of the writer become pledged, not only for its truth and accuracy but likewiſe for its impartiality, in preſenting before the public, a full and candid ſtatement of whatever was neceſſary to enable them to form a juſt eſtimate of its merit.

To exculpate him from this diſhonorable imputation, even the extract furniſhed, falſe and deceptive as it is, upon a ſound conſtruction, would have been ſufficient. The ſole queſtion it involves is, whether the Congreſs would conſent that the French court ſhould aſſign the debt we owed them, to a company of private merchants; whether they would agree, to pay the latter at the ſame time, and under the ſame conditions, preciſely the ſame ſum we owed the former. If Mr. Jefferſon had advocated this idea, wherein does the turpitude conſiſt? Debts between individuals have this property, and aſſignments of them are daily ſupported in the courts of law and equity. Thoſe from the public to individuals likewiſe have it: indeed the greater part, perhaps by this time the whole, of the American debt has undergone this proceſs. Upon what principle then refuſe it to that due to France? Does morality diſtinguiſh between the caſes? Or were the claims of that magnanimous nation, for paſt advances, and at a period of great diſtreſs, leſs to be regarded? or thoſe, who were to profit by the tranſaction, leſs the favorites of our government, than others who have ſince infeſted its ſeat, and preyed upon individuals.

But the vindication of Mr. Jefferſon againſt this charge does not reſt upon the above principle. The contents of his letter, even in the extract publiſhed, have been ſhamefully miſrepreſented; other parts, abſolutely neceſſary for the full comprehenſion of it ſuppreſſed; and the propoſition which he diſcountenanced, impoſed on him as his own. I have lately ſeen an extract, in poſſeſſion of a gentleman, who was at that time a member of the Congreſs, and whoſe authenticity cannot be queſtioned, which verifies what I have here advanced. The only propoſition which he made to Congreſs, was to borrow the money in Holland, and diſcharge the French debt. This alone was his wiſh. With reſpect to the project of the transfer he was only the vehicle of communication, and at the particular requeſt of the agent of the company; hazarding tranſiently only, in preſenting it to the view of that body, an idea which occurred, and which muſt have occurred to any other perſon, that it might be better to have for creditors, thoſe from whom no friendly offices had been received, than a powerful nation who had already conferred, and from whom we might hereafter have occaſion to ſolicit, the moſt important ſervices.

Mr. Jefferſon never ſought to injure France: that court and the whole nation would exculpate him from the charge. And the imputation of intending any deception on the mercantile company, is equally falſe and groundleſs. By them the contract was ſolicited of France; and for the depoſit of twenty millions of livres, they were to have become intitled to twenty-four, making thereby a clear gain of four millions, with the high rate of intereſt ſtipulated by the loan. Our aſſent was only deſired for its conſummation. Is it to be preſumed that this company were ignorant of the actual ſtate of the debt or of our ability to pay it? and was it in ſuch event his duty to interfere, in derogation of the character of his country, to warn them of the danger of our probable failure?

The perſon who publiſhed the mutilated extract poſſeſſes I preſume the true one. The whole was depoſited in the quarter from whence it is believed to have been taken. I now therefore call upon him to produce the intire paragraph in his defence. In contempt of official duties, as heretofore ſuggeſted and not denied, the veil of ſecrecy has been torn from it. Whatever detriment, if any, could be ſuſtained from the expoſure of a confidential paper, has been already rendered. It only remains by the publication of the truth, to fix the ſtigma on him who deſerves it. Let this likewiſe proceed from the ſame party thus notably diſtinguiſhed, in gratification of private revenge, for the pernicious example of a groſs violation of the duties of a public truſt, and a glaring outrage on the delicacy of a foreign correſpondence.

The viſionary danger which threatens in the minds of ſome men, the public credit, has long been a theme for copious declamation. An enquiry into any propoſition, ſanctioned by a certain party, however unconnected with it, has been repreſented as ſeeking its deſtruction; and thoſe who conduct it, though otherwiſe preeminently diſtinguiſhed for their talents, their patriotiſm, their public and private virtues, as having this object ſolely in view. Much labor and ingenuity have alſo been beſtowed in an effort to impreſs the public creditors with a belief that on the ſucceſs of this enterpriſing faction, in all its meaſures, their ſafety depends. Can theſe arts long bewilder the public mind, and divert it from the true object of enquiry? Can any perſon who diſpaſſionately contemplates the obvious tendency of meaſures, with the known and avowed principles of thoſe who eſpouſe them, doubt that the end to which they are intended to be made ſubſervient, far ſurpaſſes the honeſt boundary of a ſtrict fulfillment of the public faith?

* This writer in anſwer to a very ſenſible and well written piece under the ſignature of ARISTIDES has confeſſed that the firſt ſtatement made by him with ſo much confidence, was inaccurate; but even here he ſtill ſtates it in a point of view which juſtifies the remark I have made.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEATRE AT TURIN.

THE form is that of an egg, cut acroſs. There are ſix rows of boxes, which are narrow in front, but very commodious, and hold eight perſons each. The king's box is in the ſecond row, and fronts the ſtage; it is 30 feet wide, Paris meaſure, and the back front is covered with looking-gleſs, which reflects the ſtage ſo, that thoſe who happen to have their backs turned to the actors, being either converſing or at play, may ſee the performance in a mirror. Theſe glaſſes form a partition, which may be moved whenever they chooſe to enlarge the box, there being a room behind. The very great breadth of the ſtage produces a moſt noble effect. The proxenium meaſures forty-five Paris feet. The depth of the ſtage one hundred and five, beyond which they can have a paved court of 24 feet. A gentle riſe is contrived at the ſides, by which may be introduced triumphal cars for great proceſſions, horſes, &c. They can alſo throw a draw-bridge acroſs when the ſcene requires it, and have a contrivance for letting in water, ſo as to produce a jet d'eau of thirty feet high. Sixty horſes at a time have been bro't on the ſtage, and have manœuvred with eaſe in repreſentation of battles, &c. The orcheſtra is ſo curiouſly conſtructed, as, by having a place left underneath, which is concave and ſemicircular, to augment the the ſound of the inſtruments very conſiderable.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

IF any government has a right to be obeyed it is a republican government; the people only obey themſelves—each individual ſubmits to the whole ſociety. It is not doing ſufficient juſtice to republicaniſm to ſay that the people ſubmit to authority, they in fact exerciſe it, they rule their rulers. In a thouſand forms, in practice as well as in theory, a republican nation is the real ſovereign; Americans have bled to eſtabliſh this truth, and now ſhall they deny it? The world has profited by the leſſons which have coſt us ſo dear, and more than one great nation is now reducing them to practice, ſhall we, in ſpite of our own experience and applauſe, which encourage us to proceed, tread backward and loſe our rank among freemen? We are lead by the extraordinary nature of the reſolutions of certain perſons in the back counties of Pennſylvania, to aſk whether in our country theſe truly republican principles have loſt their authority? Whether like ingenious ſophiſms which are the faſhion of one age and out of vogue in the next, they are to be admired in books and rejected in the adminiſtration of public affairs? But the people of America know, and it is a truth written with their blood, that their freedom conſiſts in their being governed by laws of their own enacting. It is a ſolemn truth, and to be practiſed, or law and equal right, and liberty would loſe half their value by loſing all their obligation.—What then ſhall we ſay to the reſolutions? They affect to abhor an exciſe law; in this poſſibly they may be ſincere, and thoſe will moſt readily believe they are ſo, who ſuppoſe they equally abhor all law but their own will, and all government but their own paſſions. It may not be a hard or difficult taſk for a few artful men in a country where few miniſters of the goſpel are to be found, and few if any ſchools are kept, to perſuade the uninformed that an exciſe or any other law is unfriendly to their liberties. Any law is unfriendly to the wild liberty of an individual; but civil liberty cannot ſubſiſt an hour without law—the liberty a ſtronger man than I has to knock me on the head muſt be reſtrained, or I can enjoy no liberty. We think the people of the New-England States do not love liberty leſs than the ſettlers in the back parts of Pennſylvania; yet they have been long uſed to an exciſe, and ſubmit to it chearfully, as they ſee the Treaſury of the United States filled with the monies ariſing from the duties on their diſtilleries. Direct taxes are by this means avoided, and the farmer is left to purſue his important calling without interruption. But are the frontiers of Pennſylvania to be defended by committees of correſpondence created for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing the laws? Are they to be exempt from the very taxes which cauſe the ſtream of public money to continue to flow into that country who will not pay a farthing to the United States? Is all the burthen to be borne by thoſe who obey the law? What doth it ſignify that laws are made by repreſentatives equally choſen, and on principles of equal juſtice, if they are not equally enforced? Surely if any are to be treated with partial favor it ſhould not be the breakers of the public peace; it ſhould not be thoſe who conſpire againſt law and liberty. They pretend to dread the arbitrary nature of an exciſe act. Who believes thoſe underſtand well what liberty is who practiſe it ſo illy? What is to be the effect of theſe combinations—theſe county meetings? Are they ready to reſiſt the will of the people expreſſed in the law of the land, or ſhall their reſiſtance controul the government? In a word, ſhall the people of the United States be governed by the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania? or, ſhall thoſe counties be governed by the people of the United States? The exciſe law might perhaps be wanting in many proviſions to ſecure its due execution; but it has never been ſhewn (and is hardly pretended) to have any thing in it more dangerous to liberty than the impoſt act; yet the merchants who ſubmit to the latter, have ſhewn themſelves eminently attached to liberty and good government. The exciſe law ever had many prejudices to contend againſt—allowances ought to be made for the firſt unfavorable impreſſions on men not much accuſtomed to law—ſuch allowances were the more proper to be made, as men were not wanting who made it a buſineſs to blow up the minds of the people againſt the exciſe. Every body knows how reſtleſs and unprincipled men get power and influence, in turbulent times—for that end they ſeize every occaſion to make the times turbulent. All theſe allowances have been made for the oppoſers of the law—time has been allowed for their paſſions to ſubſide, and their prejudices to wear out; their outrages have been winked at, and in condeſcenſion to them the law has been reviſed, and almoſt every exceptionable or obnoxious part, as far as could conſiſt with the execution of it, has been modified. The increaſed and increaſing expence of an Indian war which carries the ſolid wealth of the other parts of the United States into the wilderneſs, ſeemed to be ſufficient to ſilence thoſe who are ſo directly intereſted; but we behold with regret and ſurpriſe that a plan of oppoſition to the law has been matured into a ſyſtem. A meeting of private perſons aſſumes for the back counties of Pennſylvania, the authority of a public body. Any man who ſhall be ſo loſt to a ſenſe of right and wrong as to accept of a commiſſion from the Preſident of the United States to execute this law, is to be cut off from ſociety. Like Cain, he is to become an outcaſt, and every man's hand is to be raiſed againſt him. What doth all this mean? the will of part of the people of a ſmall part of Pennſylvania, is oppoſed to the will of the United States, that is to their law—and they let us know that their force alſo is oppoſed to that of the nation. Either this open reſiſtance to lawful authority is to remain or to be ſuppreſſed. If it remain, then the law muſt be repealed, for it would be monſtrous to collect taxes from thoſe who are willing to pay, and to excuſe thoſe who defy the power of the Union, and dare you to enforce the laws. If the laws be repealed what ſhall be ſubſtituted? ſuch a law as a few individuals will be pleaſed of their own free will to obey, or muſt we do as we can without any law of the kind? What law for collecting an internal revenue would be ſubmitted to by men who purſue meaſures ſubverſive of all law and order, it is not eaſy to conjecture. Would they not tar and feather a collector of a land or poll tax? The produce of their farms is not to be touched—Is this not ſaying government ſhall exempt our perſons and property from taxes, and they are welcome to what they can get otherwiſe. It is a farce to conjecture what revenue law will ſuit them—Is it poſſible to repeal the law in queſtion conſiſtent with the public good? The money raiſed by it, now, muſt be then ſought for in ſome other way—the impoſt is already great; will the farmers of America now freed from land taxes, and as it were reſtored to the uſe of their hands, ſubmit to have them tied again, and a ſecond time take the milliſtone of direct taxation about their necks, becauſe the frontier people of Pennſylvania diſlike the preſent mode of raiſing money? If no money ought under preſent circumſtances to be obtained by dry taxes, and no more ought to be raiſed by impoſt, what other proper and adequate revenue is to be eſtabliſhed? none is ſuggeſted. Shall the laws of the United States be oppoſed, and in effect ſet aſide and repealed in the corner of one State? Perhaps they will ſuffer others to pay, and may hope money will thus be obtained for public exigencies. It concerns the dignity of a republican to ſhew that the law is really ſupreme. The diſobedience of the minority is a wrong done the majority—Burdens are made unequal. The conſtitution of the United States and the laws of Congreſs have made proviſion for executing the lawful authority, and they are no more than a dead letter if it be not done. A tardy ſupport of the law is a ſurrender of it. It can only embolden the oppoſers—it will aggravate the malady which muſt be deſtroyed or it will deſtroy.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHY was not the elegant French Sonnet, addreſſed to Mr. Freneau, and publiſhed in his Gazette of Wedneſday laſt, tranſlated for the delight of common readers? Tis unkind thus to confine the treat to the *few*. In the Nation's Gazette the *many* may expect to partake of what is good. And that it is good may be preſumed from its being in that chaſte and free Gazette, as well as from its being a lampoon on the Vice-Preſident and the Secretary of the Treaſury. Mr. Freneau being tranſlator of French was in duty bound to tranſlate it; and in rhyme too, as he is a poet. Many admirers of the chaſte ſtyle of that Gazette, are of opinion that the editor only could do juſtice to the ſpirit of the original, which is often loſt in the tranſlation from one tongue to another—as good ſpirit flies while it is drawing into another cask. There is an elegance in the claſſical works of Grub-ſtreet, which was thought beyond the reach of imitation in this country, till the attempt by the editor of that paper evinced by its ſucceſs that fit occaſions are ſometimes wanting, but when they do occur they ſeldom fail to draw forth genius. No ſooner did that gazette appear, than it ſeemed if certain bright geniuſes had ſuddenly found their talents with the opportunity to diſplay them. The tranſlator of French, may be ſaid, therefore, to do a public wrong by withholding a tranſlation which he only has a talent to give, without ſuffering the volatile ſalt of the French to eſcape. Only two reaſons occur to diſſuade him. The piece being in praiſe of himſelf, his modeſty is ſpared ſome bluſhes while it remains in a foreign tongue; and ſecondly, being hired in the department of ſtate, poſſibly his employer might be offended with a lampoon on two great officers of the government. But a free preſs, that is to ſay, a preſs engaged to publiſh cutting, two-edged pieces againſt men and meaſures, ſhould not be gagg'd and muzzled by little ſcruples. An opportunity to tell keen truths may not occur with equal advantage; and on the other hand, if the piece were tranſlated, though his modeſty might ſuffer, it is to be hoped it would not die of its wounds; and his employer would forgive any rude treatment of thoſe great officers, from a juſt ſenſe of the great zeal and faithful ſervices of his clerk and editor in the cauſe of liberty. Perhaps, after all, the *many* may yet hope to be favored with a tranſlation. C.

FROM THE MAIL.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

HAVING obſerved in your paper of this day, a New-York paragraph, that the Electors of Vermont would moſt probably give a unanimous vote for the re-election of George Waſhington and John Adams, to the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. I could wiſh to hint to the public the reaſon why the Vermont Electors will ſo vote, eſpecially with reſpect to the latter gentleman; which is, that they believe him a true friend to the intereſts of the United States, a true friend to its conſtitution, a firm and true republican, of honeſt and independent ſentiments, and a man who preſides, in his preſent ſtation, with the ſtricteſt integrity and impartiality. This opinion, I believe, is alſo entertained by the Vermont repreſentatives in both houſes of Congreſs. I know alſo, that every perſon of liberal and honeſt ſentiments, who is acquainted with Mr. Adams, will, and does freely acknowledge it to be well founded. I will add, that I believe Mr. Adams is too honeſt a man to diſſemble his political ſentiments.

A REPUBLICAN.

Nov. 5, 1792.

Domeſtic Articles.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) October 27.

Tueſday evening, as Mr. Harrow, of Granby, was proceeding on his way to Charleſton, the ſtrap, of his ſaddle bags, which faſtened them behind the ſaddle, were cut, and the bags ſtolen. He did not miſs them till he ſtopped at a houſe near Sandy-Run, about a mile from the ſpot where they were afterwards found in the road, emptied of their contents, amounting to upwards of Four Hundred Pounds in gold. Mr. Harrow is unfortunately ſtone blind, ſo that the ſervant conſequently rode before him, which prevented a timely diſcovery of the tranſaction, particularly as it was night when the robbery was committed.

NORFOLK, October 24.

This day arrived the brig Julia, Capt. Weſtbrook, in 6 weeks from Cadiz.—Capt. Weſtbrook informs, that the ſailors belonging to the French ſhips in the port of Cadiz, were not allowed to go on ſhore—That there were great rejoicings in Cadiz on the queen of France's birth day; that as ſoon as the news of the depoſition of the king of France was received, all the French ſhips in that port were ordered to depart immediately—That the Spaniards were buſy in fitting out a fleet of twelve ſail; and that the declaration of war was to have been made the morning Capt. Weſtbrook left Cadiz.

BOSTON, October 29.

His Excellency the Governor, by Proclamation, has directed that the general court hold their next ſeſſion, the 7th of November, in the town of Concord.

Thurſday the 29th day of November next, is appointed by authority to be obſerved as a day of Thanſgiving and Praiſe, throughout this Commonwealth.

Thurſday the 15th day of November, is appointed as a day of public Thankſgiving throughout the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1792.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from New York; Mr. Kitchell, from New Jerſey; and Mr. Lee, from Virginia; took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Steele called the attention of the Houſe to the reſolution paſſed at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, for taking into conſideration, the report of the committee relative to the expedition under the command of General St. Clair, againſt the Indian tribes. He accordingly moved, that the report ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider and report thereupon. This motion was agreed to, and the ſubject made the order of the day, for this day week.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, encloſing his accounts. Theſe were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill or bills, to provide for the regiſtering of ſhips or veſſels, and to regulate thoſe that may be employed in the coaſting trade, and in the fiſheries; this motion being agreed to, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Fitzſimons, and Mr. Parker, were appointed the committee.

Mr. White preſented a memorial from Joſeph Barnes, reſpecting the act providing for the encouragement of the uſeful arts; praying for a more effectual patent ſyſtem.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating certain papers ſpecified in the letter accompanying them.

Purſuant to the order of the day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and took into conſideration the Speech of the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes.

Mr. Lawrance in the Chair.

The Speech being read by the Clerk, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved a reſolution to the following purport:

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a reſpectful addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion; with aſſurances, that this Houſe will take into conſideration, the important matters ſubmitted to them.

This reſolution, being reported to the Houſe, was adopted; and a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Benſon, and Mr. Murray, appointed for that purpoſe.

The meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was read; it contained a communication from the Secretary of State, encloſing an account of the application of the fund appropriated to foreign purpoſes. Alſo, a letter from the juſtices of the ſupreme court, incloſing a memorial to Congreſs, reſpecting the great inconveniencies to which they are ſubjected, by the operation of the law of the United States eſtabliſhing the judiciary ſyſtem. Alſo, a letter from the judges of the diſtrict court of the ſtate of North Carolina, ſtating certain legal and conſtitutional objections to the duty enjoined on them, as commiſſioners to examine and determine on the caſes of invalid penſioners.

The next article in the meſſage, the Speaker informed the Houſe, was of a confidential nature; whereupon the galleries were ſhut.

Thurſday, November 8.

Mr. Heiſter attended yeſterday and Mr Jacobs this day.

Mr. Smith, of the committee on the petition of the merchants of Charleſton S. C. brought in a report, which ſtated, that the facts therein referred to were well founded: the report propoſes two reſolutions, to the following purport:

That a bill be brought in, to regulate fees in the Admiralty courts of the United States.

That the clauſe in the act providing "for the regulation of ſeamen in the merchant's ſervice," complained of in the petition, be repealed, and that a clauſe providing for a different arrangement in the caſe, be ſubſtituted.---Read and laid on the table.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, communicating, purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States, an account of a treaty lately concluded at Poſt Vincennes, by General Putnam, with ſundry tribes of Indians, ſituated on the Wabaſh and Illinois rivers, lately at war with the United States. This communication contained a ſpeech of General Putnam ſent to the Wabaſh tribes, a ſpeech to the Delawares by the Rev. Mr Heikelwelder, and a ſpeech of General Putnam to thoſe tribes who have made peace.----- This account was received by the Supreme Executive yeſterday, by expreſs.

On the motion of Mr. Lee, the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury with reſpect to loſt certificates, was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, on next Monday week.

Mr. Williamſon called the attention of the houſe to the act providing for more effectual encouragement to uſeful arts, and to the authors of uſeful diſcoveries and inventions; and on motion of that gentleman the petition of Joſeph Barnes on the ſubject was referred to a ſelect committee, and Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Sturges and Mr. Lee were appointed.

On motion of Mr. William Smith, that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which relates to the Judiciary ſyſtem of the United States, was referred to a ſelect committee:

And Meſſrs. Livermore, Benſon, Kittera, Venable, and William Smith, were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a committee was appointed, to report a bill or bills, providing for the regulation of Pilots and the ſuperintendance of Lighthouſes, Beacons, Buoys, & public Piers, throughout the United States.---Committee: Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williamſon.

Mr. Goodhue then moved that the houſe ſhould reſume the conſideration of that part of the Preſident's meſſage of yeſterday which was confidential: this motion being acceded to, the gallery was cleared.

Alex. Orr, Eſq. member from Kentucky, appeared, was qualified and took his ſeat this day.

Mr. Findley appeared and took his ſeat this day.

Purport of the ſpeech of General PUTNAM, to the Tribes of Indians who are yet hoſtile to the United States:—

Brothers,

THE great chief of the United States ſent a meſſage of peace to you; I have been here four months and tranſmitted it, and tho' I have waited ſo long for you, you are not come.—I have had a talk with the Wabaſh and Illinois tribes, and held a treaty with them at Poſt-Vincennes, where we have buried the hatchet, wiped off every ſtain of blood, and concluded a firm and laſting peace.

If you would hear me, it might be for your good, but open your ears, and liſten to the truth.

I wiſh a firm peace eſtabliſhed between you and the United States, that your women, children and old men may go to reſt without fear, and your young men attend to their hunting and live comfortably.

All this can be accompliſhed. The United States do not want to take your lands from you by force. They wiſh to ſee juſtice done and peace eſtabliſhed.

I ſend this ſpeech by ſome of thoſe who were here, and have witneſſed the good intentions of the United States.

Brothers,

Send ſome of your wiſe men to the Miami, that we may ſpeak together before I return to the great chief General Waſhington; arile then and let us ſhake hands.

Poſt-Vincennes, Oct. 5th, 1792.

Subſtance of Rev. Mr. Heikelwelder's meſſage to the Delawares:

I have come from Bethlehem to endeavor to eſtabliſh peace between you and the United States—I have lived long with you and ſhould wiſh to ſee you happy. The great chief of the union is a good man, and wiſhes the welfare of your women and children and of you all.

Many bad things have happened, but they were the conſequences of the war. Don't think of what has paſſed, but come and let us talk together.—Riſe, don't loſe the opportunity.—Let your wiſe men meet me at the mouth of the Muſkingum.

Subſtance of General Putnam's ſpeech to the peaceful tribes, inviting them to come to Philadelphia:

Brothers,

Let us endeavour to reſtore peace and happineſs as far as is in our power. Send a ſpeech to the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and others, who have hitherto ſtopped their ears & will not hear. I propoſe ſending one ſpeech more to endeavor to make peace.

Brothers,

General Waſhington is very deſirous to ſee you at the council fire, to meet him and the other great counſellors of the United States. If you agree to ſend one or two chiefs from each nation, I will provide for the expence of the journey and their ſafety. Take the road to the falls of the Ohio by land, then by water to Pittſburgh, and then by land to Philadelphia. I wiſh your anſwer as ſoon as poſſible.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Mr. Leonard preſented a petition from James Willis, an invalid, for a penſion.

Mr. Lee preſented a petition from Thomas Johnſon, for a penſion.

On motion, the petition of Thomas Johnſon was referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Bourne, (R.I.) and Mr. Lee.

The other petitions on the ſame ſubject, and the repreſentation of the judges of the circuit court of the ſtate of North Carolina, were referred to the ſame committee.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating ſundry papers relative to the boundaries of the ſtate of Virginia and the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio.

The papers accompanying this meſſage were read.

Mr. Madiſon, of the committee on the Preſident's Speech to both Houſes, reported an addreſs in anſwer thereto.—This addreſs was read, & referred to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

Mr. Murray called the attention of the Houſe to that part of the Preſident's Speech, relative to the proviſion in the poſt-office law for the tranſmiſſion of newſpapers—After ſome introductory remarks, he introduced a motion for a committee to examine into the ſubject—laid on the table.

Chriſtopher Grenock, Eſq. member from the ſtate of Kentucky, appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

On motion, the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States reſpecting the boundary line between Virginia and the territory South of the Ohio, was referred to Meſſrs. Williamſon, Boudinot, and Page.

The conſideration of the private buſineſs recurring—the galleries were again cleared.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

From a Boſton paper of Nov. 1.

FLYING REPORT.

Captain Ingerſol, arrived at Salem laſt Tueſday in 24 days from Point Petre, and informs, that two days before he ſailed, a veſſel arrived there from France which brought accounts, that the Auſtrian army had taken poſſeſſion of Paris—that there had been a prodigious ſlaughter in the city, and that the King was re-inſtated on the Throne. In conſequence of which, Captain Ingerſol ſays, that the National Cockades were taken out, and the White replaced in their room; and that the ſhips in the harbour of Point Petre had their White Flags again diſplayed.

[*Probably the ſame ſtory received here ſome time ſince.*]

In claſſing the Kentucky Senators, Mr. Brown is placed in claſs No. 2—the time of which will expire next March. Mr. Edwards is in claſs No. 3—he will conſequently be in office two years from March, 1793.

Authentic accounts from Marſeilles inform, that owing to the badneſs of the crops this year, there is the greateſt danger of a ſcarcity of grain in that city and in the ſouth of France. We have received official documents on this ſubject, the length of which precludes their appearance in this day's Gazette—but they will be laid before the public in our next. At preſent it may be proper to ſtate, that the higheſt price may be expected for wheat and flour at Marſeilles, with every other encouragement that the citizens, the Mayor & municipality of that city, can give to make commercial adventures in that line beneficial to the concerned.

A gentleman, arrived on Tuesday from Cape-Francois, informs us, that the colony, at the time of his departure, which was the 21ſt of laſt month, was in a more diſtracted ſtate than it has been at any period ſince the rebellion of the negroes. Diſcord and confuſion ſeem to have erected their ſtandard at the Cape—Party ſpirit is wound up to a pitch that has ſeldom been equalled, even in the moſt violent and diſaſterous revolutions—The common and inveterate enemy to the white people (the rebel negroes) is nearly forgotten—and the coloniſts are totally abſorbed in animoſity againſt each other.

Tueſday evening the 23d ult. a fire broke out in Fayetteville, North-Carolina, which raged in ſuch a tremendous manner as to conſume 60 buildings before it was checked. Col. James Porterfield is the greateſt ſufferer in buildings; the houſes he has loſt coſt 6000 pounds. The value of the whole number of buildings burnt, is eſtimated at Thirty Thouſand Pounds.—No eſtimate can at preſent be made of the loſs of goods.—The moſt probable account of the cauſe of this unfortunate event, is, that a ſmall negro girl of Col. Dekeyſer's, accidentally caught a broom-ſtraw mat on fire in the garret with a candle.

This is a ſevere ſtroke to Fayetteville, which can only be ſaid to be in its infancy: But it is with much ſatisfaction obſerved, that the ſufferers, in general, are in good ſpirits, and many of them already making preparations to build again—and, we hope in a few months to have the pleaſure of announcing to the public, that that part of the town is completely rebuilt.

The Canal intended to unite the waters of Suſquehannah and Schuylkill, was begun on Friday the 26th ult. on the crown level of the middle ground, between the Tolpehocken and Quitapahilla; and the canal for uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware, was begun on Tueſday laſt week, near Norriſton Mills.

The highly improved ſtate of the arts in England, may be in ſome meaſure conjectured from the following circumſtances:—There is now publiſhing in London, a ſplendid edition of Shakeſpeare, the ſubſcription price is ninety guineas! Alſo, an edition of Hume's Hiſtory of England, in five volumes, with notes by Dr. Kippis, and a continuation by Dr. Towers, the ſubſcription to which is ſixty guineas! Thompſon's Seaſons are likewiſe to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, at four guineas each.

Theſe works are to be highly embelliſhed with hiſtorical and illuſtrative prints, by the moſt eminent engravers, from pictures painted on purpoſe, by the firſt artiſts in England.

The eagerneſs with which the ſubſcription liſts to theſe elegant chef d'œuvres of art are filled, gives great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in a very few years, all the claſſical and eſteemed authors of England will be printed and embelliſhed in a ſimilar manner.

By a proclamation of his Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of Maryland, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forreſt, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Eſquires, are choſen to repreſent that ſtate in the third Congreſs of the United States.

On Tueſday the following gentlemen were choſen, by the citizens of Philadelphia, as electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, viz.

William Henry, Joſeph Heiſter, John Boyd, Thomas M'Kean, Cornelius Cox, David Stewart, George Latimer, Robert Coleman, Henry Miller, James Morris, Robert Johnſton, Thomas Bull, John Wilkins, jun. Robert Hare, and Hugh Lloyd.

Lord Garlies, ſon of the Earl of Galloway, and Captain Markham, who arrived at New-York a few days ago from Quebec, are not only to make a tour thro' the United States, but intend, we are told, to viſit ſome of the remote and interior parts of America.

By the ſchooner Fox, we have received intelligence from Cape-Francois, as late as the 22d ult. There has been freſh diſturbances at the Cape, between the old troops, who are ordered away, and the militia of the place. The new troops that had arrived ſome time before, are better pleaſed with the militia, and have acted in concert with them, in their mutual exertions to ſubdue the inſurgents, but the taſk ſeems to be both difficult and will be but ſlowly accompliſhed. The old troops that were quartered in the town, have committed great exceſſes previous to their departure; ſeveral riots have taken place, and ſix or ſeven of the militia have fallen a ſacrifice to thoſe regulars. Moſt of the perſons who ſuffered were citizens of the firſt reſpectability.

The ſhip Commerce, Capt. Bergman, arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Liſbon, which port ſhe left the 20th September, but brings no intelligence of French affairs. It was ſpoken of at Liſbon, that Dr. Willis was expected back again, to try another experiment on the Queen of Portugal, by plunging her in the ſea—a machine has been prepared for this purpoſe.

Extract of a letter dated Louiſville, in Kentucky, October 14.

"A treaty was opened on the the 24th of laſt month at Poſt Vincennes, with 7 nations of Indians, viz.—The Eel Rivers, Weachteons, Piankiſhaws, Potawathems, Kickapoos, Kiſkaſkias, and Muſquetons, and concluded on the 27th; which nations have buried the hatchet, and are now entirely broke off from the league of the war nations.

"There are now the principal chiefs of theſe nations, 16 in number, with three of their women, on their way to Congreſs, here with me at this place. They are to proceed from hence up the Ohio River to Pittſburgh and Philadelphia."

Died, on the 2d inſt. in this city, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. JEAN ALEXIS CLAUDIUS, a native of Dijon, a town of Burgundy in France. His death was occaſioned by the fracture of his ſkull in falling from his horſe in Third-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, on the 28th ultimo.

On Tueſday laſt, the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey appointed the Hon. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Eſq. a Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, to take his ſeat on the fourth day of March next—and the following gentlemen Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States:—

Thomas Henderſon,	Aaron D. Woodruff,
Richard Stockton,	John Van Cleave, and
Joſeph Bloomfield,	Samuel Dick, Eſq'rs.
Franklin Davenport,	

State of the votes for Federal Repreſentatives at the late election in New-Jerſey.

John Beatty,	7028
Jonathan Dayton,	5741
Abraham Clark,	5035
Elias Boudinot,	4626
Lambert Cadwalader,	4325
Thomas Sinnickſon,	3704
Aaron Kitchell,	3666

The five firſt are choſen.

The following is extracted from the Boſton Gazette of Oct. 29.—It is not a bad imitation of a late ſlander lately caſt on the Whigs of 75, from another quarter.

"Such is the *unbounded thirſt* after monopolies with theſe men of the NATIONAL PANDEMONIUM, that unleſs they are ſpeedily checked in their career, they will abſorb in one GULP, the *wealth, the ſtrength, and the labour of the nation.* To counteract their *mad* projects that have been but too ſucceſsful, and to redreſs the grievances under which the Nation labours, you will in a few days have recourſe to that *ſacred right*—THE RIGHT OF ELECTION—exerciſe this valuable gift with judgment and diſcernment, and bear in remembrance, that the Old Tories of our Country in 75, are become the Ariſtocrats of 92."

A correſpondent ſays—The only States from which accounts have been received, of the Elections of Members for the third Congreſs, are, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and Georgia—and that THE POPLE of all thoſe States, have *re-elected* a great majority of their Federal, Independent Members *Col. Centinel.*

It is extremely probable that, had the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, under the new conſtitution, been held in this city inſtead of New-York, we ſhould at this time exhibit more republicaniſm in our public formalities. Indeed, ſince this city has become the ſeat of Federal Government a ſtep or two towards that deſirable ſimplicity, has been accompliſhed.

In a government like ours, the people are not to be impoſed upon by ceremonious forms, or outward ſhew, and our endeavors to imitate the fopperies of European courts can only draw on us the ridicule of the reflecting. *Gen. Adv.*

A correſpondent informs us, that converſing lately on the ſubject of Spartan ſimplicity, with a gentleman in this city—the latter obſerved, that if he could but ſee the Repreſentatives and Senators of the United States, attending Congreſs in leathern doublets, and each with his wallet of dried beef, mouldy bread and good ſtrong cheeſe, like the Dutch deputies of old, he ſhould then think our republican government immortal.

N. B. This advocate for ſimplicity and ſelf-denial is conſtantly arrayed in ſilk and fine linen, and fares ſumptuouſly every day.—Should our civil rulers wait for the force of example to influence them to adopt the whims of certain declaimers againſt luxury, they need not anticipate being obliged to wear wooden ſhoes and leather jackets very ſoon.

The Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York convened laſt Wedneſday—the Governor opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, of which the following is an extract:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly,

"THE preſent meeting, being in purſuance of a law of the laſt ſeſſion, authoriſing you to appoint Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States; this important buſineſs will conſequently engage your immediate attention, eſpecially as further Legiſlative proviſion will be neceſſary on this ſubject, owing to the eſtabliſhment of a ratio of repreſentation, different from the one contemplated by that law.

"As the period of the ſtated annual meeting of the Legiſlature will ſoon arrive, economical conſiderations will ſufficiently recommend the expediency of compleating the public buſineſs previous to an adjournment. The ſettlement of our conteſted boundaries, the digeſt of our laws, the arrangement of our finances, and the other various ſalutary regulations, which ſince the concluſion of the late war have occupied the attention of the Legiſlature, being happily accompliſhed, your preſent deliberations will neceſſarily be confined to a few objects. At this time I have therefore only to mention to you the neceſſity of providing for the election of Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, agreeably to our late apportionment. The conforming our Militia eſtabliſhment to the regulations recently enacted by Congreſs, and the reviſion and amendment of ſuch of our laws, as may from experience have been found obſcure and defective."

The following members of the Senate of the United States, convened in the Senate-Chamber on Monday laſt, purſuant to adjournment, viz.

FROM	
New-Hampſhire,	Mr Langdon, Mr. Wingate.
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Strong, Mr. Cabot.
Rhode Iſland,	Mr. Foſter.
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ellſworth.
New-York,	Mr. King.
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Ruthersfurd.
Delaware,	Mr. Read.
Virginia,	Mr. Monroe.
Kentucky,	Mr. Brown, Mr. Edwards.
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hawkins.
South-Carolina,	Mr. Izard, Mr. Butler.
Georgia,	Mr. Few.
Vermont—	Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Henry from Maryland, took his ſeat on Thurſday.

Extract from the Charge delivered by his Honor the Chief Juſtice, on Thurſday laſt, to the Grand Jury for this city and county.

"Before I conclude, it grieves me that I have occaſion to mention, that there has been an illegal combination to oppoſe the execution of the laws of the United States for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the ſame, inſomuch as to conſtrain the President to iſſue his proclamation, exhorting all perſons whom it may concern, to refrain from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever, having for object, or tending to obſtruct the operation of the ſaid laws; and charging and requiring all courts, magiſtrates and officers whom it may concern, to exert their lawful powers in bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and to ſecure obedience thereto; and enjoining all perſons whomſoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of government, and the preſervation of the public peace to be aiding and aſſiſting therein according to law.

"The Governor, anxious for a ſtrict and faithful attention to our federal obligations, and convinced that the proſperity of the ſtates individually depends on the proſperity of the union, has been pleaſed, by a letter directed to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, on the 5th of laſt month, to requeſt that we will take every official opportunity to inculcate the indiſpenſable duty of obedience to the acts of Congreſs; and particularly, as far as our juriſdiction extends, to charge the Grand-Juries to enquire into and preſent all offences of the nature, to which the Preſident's proclamation refers.

"It is ſtrange that a people but juſt reſcued from the galling yoke of foreign bondage, having juſt got rid of a deſpotic government, will not ſubmit to one free and equal. What avails it to be exempt from the chains of a precarious tyranny, if men ſtill continue ſlaves to the caprice of their own corrupt nature? The ſmalleſt tax, though abſolutely neceſſary for the public ſafety againſt a barbarous ſavage enemy, and tending alſo to promote induſtry, and to reſtrain exceſs in the uſe of an intoxicating and deſtructive ſpirit, makes them reſtleſs and impatient. They quarrel with a conſtitution and government, purchaſed at the expence of much blood and treaſure, and framed by themſelves; they deſpiſe the rulers of their own choice, and trample on laws of their own making. What occaſion is there for ſuch violent and unwarrantable proceedings? If any law ſhall bear heavy on the citizens, or any claſs of them, why do they not repreſent the caſe to the proper legiſlature, compoſed of perſons elected by themſelves? If the complaint is founded in reaſon, they may be ſure of redreſs. The diſeaſe muſt be known before the remedy can be applied. Men who regard order, tranquility and peace; men who love their country, will uſe all honeſt means to promote them: They will endeavor to enlighten the ignorant, to calm the paſſions of the violent, and by their advice, influence and example, to inculcate a due obedience to the laws; for where the laws end, there tyranny begins. Any government is preferable to none, a tyranny to an anarchy.

"If any of the offences referred to in the proclamation of the Preſident, ſhall have been committed within this city or county, and have or ſhall come to your knowledge, I reſt aſſured you will preſent the offender to the court for trial and for puniſhment."

Yeſterday at 11 o'clock the Senate of the United States waited on the Preſident at his own houſe, with the following addreſs in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes.

To the Preſident of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, our grateful acknowledgements for your addreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. We participate with you in the ſatisfaction ariſing from the continuance of the general proſperity of the nation; but it is not without the moſt ſincere concern that we are informed, that the reiterated efforts which have been made to eſtabliſh peace with the hoſtile Indians have hitherto failed to accompliſh that deſired object: hoping that the meaſures ſtill depending may prove more ſucceſsful than thoſe which have preceded them, we ſhall nevertheleſs concur in every neceſſary preparation for the alternative; and ſhould the Indians on either ſide of the Ohio perſiſt in their hoſtilities, fidelity to the Union, as well as affection for our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, will inſure our decided co-operation in every meaſure, which ſhall be deemed requiſite for their protection and ſafety.

At the ſame time that we avow the obligation of the government to afford its protection to every part of the Union—we cannot refrain from expreſſing our regret that even a ſmall portion of our fellow citizens in any quarter of it, ſhould have combined to oppoſe the operation of the law for the collection of duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States; a law repeatedly ſanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the ſafety and protection of thoſe who oppoſe it.—Should the means already adopted, fail in ſecuring obedience to this law, ſuch further meaſures as may be thought neceſſary to carry the ſame into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legiſlature, and the ſupport of every patriotic citizen.

It yields us particular pleaſure to learn that the productiveneſs of the revenue of the preſent year, will probably ſupercede the neceſſity of any additional tax for the ſervice of the next.

The organization of the government of the State of Kentucky being an event peculiarly intereſting to a part of our fellow-citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us particular ſatisfaction.

We are happy to learn that the high ſtate of our credit abroad has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negociated.

In the courſe of the ſeſſion we ſhall proceed to take into conſideration the ſeveral objects which you have been pleaſed to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and ſtability in the public councils, we ſhall labor to render our deciſions conducive to the ſafety and happineſs of our country.

We repeat with pleaſure our aſſurances of confidence in your adminiſtration, and our ardent wiſh, that your unabated zeal for the public good, may be rewarded by the durable proſperity of the nation, and every ingredient of perſonal happineſs.

JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident, pro tempore of the Senate.*

To which the Preſident made the following reply.

I DERIVE much pleaſure, Gentlemen, from your very ſatisfactory addreſs. The renewed aſſurances of your confidence in my adminiſtration, and the expreſſion of your wiſh for my perſonal happineſs, claim and receive my particular acknowledgments.—In my future endeavor for the public welfare; to which my duty may call me, I ſhall not ceaſe to count upon the firm, enlightened and patriotic ſupport of the Senate.

G. WASHINGTON.

One of the firſt objects which will claim the attention of Congreſs will be a proviſion for the reſidue of the ſtate debts, which was poſtponed laſt ſeſſion for want of time and ſufficient information as to their amount. *Mail.*

Extract of a letter from Holland.

"You have already been informed that our government has prohibited the importation of tea, coming from your ports, and now has laid an additional duty of one per cent. on all American imports, and half per cent on exports for your continent. This meaſure has been taken to counterbalance the prohibition lately made on your ſide, of Holland-gin in caſes; which article was one of the few we were able to furniſh you with, in return for ſo many cargoes of tobacco, rice, &c. we do annually receive from North-America. As, by this innovation, your trade is to ſuffer much more than ours, your rulers may, of courſe, be convinced of the truth of that French adage, "Qui trop embraſſe, mal etreint."

The following perſons are appointed by the State of Connecticut, electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States:

His Excellency Samuel Huntington—the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Seymour, Marvin Wait, John Davenport, David Auſtin, Thomas Groſvenor, Elijah Hubbard, and Sylveſter Gilbert, Eſqrs.

COMMUNICATION.

At the preſent criſis the old enemies of the honor and happineſs of our country are unuſually alert. When they found that the people were too wiſe to be influenced by their counſel and advice in rejecting the conſtitution; they *then* ſaid, that there was ſtill one way left to effect their purpoſe—and that was to render the *adminiſtration* of the government odious—In purſuance of their object they have employed the preſs, and ſecret emiſſaries in almoſt all parts of the union to miſrepreſent, deceive and defame; they began their artifices with the firſt operations of the government—but their attacks were principally confined to *general* ſlanders, and were made occaſionally.—It is now about one year ſince the government and its meaſures have drawn forth the concentred force of the whole party.—From the "executive chief" down through the ſubordinate departments with a very few exceptions, a continued torrent of innuendoes, ſlanders and falſehoods has iſſued from its *proper* ſource, through its *appointed* medium. There are various oſtenſible objects of complaint which form the topics of declamation to the inveterate enemies of our union and government; *the funding ſyſtem, the exciſe law, and the Bank* compoſe the principal trio—but it would be inſulting to the plaineſt underſtanding, and wholly undervaluing the judgment and penetration of the party, to ſuppoſe that their oppoſition to theſe meaſures are any thing more than a feint, a covert to their *main deſign*, that of ſubverting the conſtitution. Thoſe meaſures are ſo obviouſly the reſult of that juſtice and good faith on which alone *any* conſtitution or form of government can be ſupported, that thoſe who think lightly of public credit or of the means of maintaining it, are in *heart* enemies to any permanent and effective government whatever.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Schr. Suky,	Deſhong,	North-Carolina
Sloop Hope,	Huſſey,	Nantucket
Sally,	Benthall,	St. Mary's (Georgia)
Jaſon,	Taylor,	Bermuda

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/2	Int. off
3 per Cents,	12/6	
Deferred,	13/2	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	42	per cent. prem
¼ ſhares,	50	

Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 18/.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *The next Number of this Gazette will be publiſhed at No. 34, North Fifth-Street, corner of North-Alley—to which place the Office of the Editor will then be removed.*

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexandria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13. From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

26. From *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*: The mail to leave Wilmington every Sunday, at four in the morning, and arrive the next day at Fayetteville by five in the afternoon: Returning, leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next day by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Post-Office in *Richmond*, until the 10th day of November next inclusively, for carrying the mail of the United States from *Richmond* to *Staunton*,—from the 15th day of the same month, until the first day of June 1794. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday by six in the morning, and arrive at Staunton the next Wednesday by six in the evening: Returning, leave Staunton every Thursday at ten in the forenoon, and arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by seven in the evening.

☞ The persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it, and leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by three in the afternoon: Returning, leave Staunton every Monday at seven in the morning, and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by ten in the forenoon.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time *not less than ten minutes*, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails: and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojoharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaiqua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

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Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3 8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (entf.)

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS

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Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily encreased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be compiled in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

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Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum.—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*